THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAWRENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., Nº. 576. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.
CHINKIANG, 23d *May*, 1861.
THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.
THOS. ADKINS.
Acting Vice-Consul.

NOTICE.
Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*
ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.
W. PROBST,
Consul.
Oldenburg Consulate,
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the th instant.
All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to
HOWARD & Co.
Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT BRAND is authorized to sign our Firm in CHINA from this date.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.
VAUCHER FRERES.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Boston (U. S. A.) Board of Underwriters.
EVERETT FRAZAR.
Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.
OVERWEG & Co.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.
H. FOGG & Co.
Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*
Office and Godown in North Gate Street.
J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.
THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.
RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st April next be carried on under the style of Messrs. W. & G. M. HART, on which date Mr. GEORGE M. HART becomes a partner.
W. HART.
Ningpo, 27th March, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on the Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.
WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy MR. JAMES MILISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.
JOHN FORSTER.
Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.
I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.
RICHARD DUDLEY.
Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to notify, that he has established himself as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this place, from the present date.
J. MACKELLAR.
Hankow, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.
HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.
I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.
THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.
WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants and General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of STAMMANN & Co.
OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.
M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself at this Port as *Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.
I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.
I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.
JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.
I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*
JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.
I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE
WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.
ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of CHARLES THOREL & Co.
CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*
W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.
WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN.
JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.
Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*
On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*
On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*
On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*
Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.
No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.
Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:
On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*
On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.
Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.
Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)
THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*
The Interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.
For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1850.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:
1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
A LARGE COMPOUND, centrally located, with new Stone Fire-Proof Godown, together with a substantial Dwelling House containing six Rooms and Kitchen.
There is also a Stable and good Well of water on the premises. Apply to,
E. S. BENSON.
14au Yokohama, July 1st, 1861.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.
A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 mow situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course
For further Particulars, apply to the
North-China Herald Office.
tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.
THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.
Also,
The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.
J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants on *the* 31*st instant.*
For Particulars, apply to
J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ₩ dz.	T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,	7
Port..................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.
FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.
Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per doz.
Pale Brandy	,, 1	,,	,, 9	,,
Claret	,, 2	,,	,, 6.50	,,
Do.	,, 2	,,	,, 10	,,

Superior Port and Pale Sherry in cases of 3 doz. each at Tls. 7 per doz.
29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Hhds. of BASS'S DRAFT BEER, just landed. Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th July, 1861.

NEW WORK.
"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.
FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office.
Price Tls. 3 per copy.
tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.
GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. B. VARCO,
Tea Inspector, &c.
6jy Canton, 1st July, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée,
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c, &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c, at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Fong-shun,*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.
COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT'S, AND AUCTIONEERS.
AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Emeu*, Capt. Rennoldson will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 18th instant, at day-light* (or any time of the night *of the 17th* and *18th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 5,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Tuesday, the 13th inst.* when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 16th Current,* and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 10th August, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL MAINTZ, is authorised to sign our firm *per procuration.*

REISS & Co.

14se China, August 10th, 1861.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length, or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

o Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

ALL the valuable and complete Photographic Utensils belonging to the Estate of the late J. B. Niemann, comprising—

1 Large superior Camera by "Ross," with Portrait and Land-cape Lens, quite new.

1 Small superior Camera by "Voigtländer & Son" with Locket Lens.

2 Silver Baths.

1 Dark Tent, complete and new.

A Large number of: Printing Frames, Paper Baths, Waste Dishes, Portrait Frames, Blank Albums, Photographic Paper, &c., &c., &c.

A large quantity of Chemicals,

And,

A great number of Negatives, representing views of this Settlement and Scenes of the surrounding country.

Apply to

W. PROBST,
Executor of the Estate.

7eo Shanghai, 7th August, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., also on Wednesday at 5 P.M.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 26	Hankow,	Aug. 5
Hongkong,	Aug. 5	Nagasaki,	July 31
Tientsin,	July 28	Kanagawa,	July 29

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. May 1 } Received *viâ* Marseilles, June 14.
Shanghai ... Apr. 23 }

MARRIAGE.

At Hongkong, on the 30th July, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. G. Favini, and subsequently at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Gray, M.A., Consular Chaplain of Canton, Yorick Jones Murrow, to Bellarmina, second daughter of Luiz J. da Silva.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 2d inst., on board H.M.S. *Encounter*, Mr. F. Withers, Assistant-Surgeon.

On board H.M. Sc. Str. Troop Ship *Simoom*, in the Woosung river, on the 4th inst., Commander J. M. Cooke.

At Shanghai, on 8th inst., Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of the Rev. M. S. and Mrs. M. D. Culbertson, aged three years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

August.	*Ending 9th Aug. 1861.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 9th Aug. 1860.* Max.	Min.
3,—	93	83	91	81
4,—	95	81	92	80
5,—	95	80	92	79
6,—	92	79	91	78
7,—	87	80	89	79
8,—	88	78	87	79
9,—	87	78	87	78

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
August.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls	Old, Tls.
3,	530 a 535	—	565	—
5,	535 a 540	—	575	—
6,	535	—	575	—
7,	530 a 535	—	575	—
8,	530	—	570	—
9,	535	—	560	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Aug. 9, *Emeu*, (Br. str.), Rennoldson, from Hongkong; 9, *Samuel Stoddardt*, (Br. bq.), MacBeath, from Swatow; 9, *Maria Elizabeth*, Valk, (Du. bq.), from Tientsin; 9, *Rival*, Rouse, (Am. bq.), from Tientsin; 9, *Inman*, Ward, (Am. bq.), from Nagasaki; 9, *Ngapahi*, Spencer, (Br. sh.), from Singapore; 9, *Heloise*, Rougerie, (Fr. bq.), from Nagasaki.

Departures.—Aug. 9, *Fiery Cross*, Crockett, (Br. str.), Hongkong and Amoy; 9, *Union*, Wiley, (Am. sh.), New York.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Mr. Davis. Per *Fiery Cross*, from Kanagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Messrs. Fortune, Bovet, Buissonot, and Patow. Per *Carthage*, from Hongkong and Ports, Messrs. Houston and Nichols. Per *Emeu*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Findlay, and children, Major Brabazon, Dr. Lockhart, Messrs. Whalley, Lucas, Laplaze, Meilor, Thierrey, Piccope, and Malatz.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Lieut.-Col. Sarel, Capt. Swettenham, Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. R. F. De Barry Barry, Dr. G. W. Burton, Dr. A. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. P. D. Cambatá, Baker, A. N. Podder, F. C. Marvel, E. M. Moses, J. P. P. Monteiro. (E. M. Edmond, H. Rennie, J. Ray, T. Kebblewhite, J. Hyman, Wm. Page, Anderson, Officers and Engineers in P. & O. Co.'s Service). Per *Simoom*, for Tientsin, Mr. Robert Thorburn. Per *Fiery Cross*, for Hongkong, Capt. Eaglesham.

To Leave.—Per *Fruiter*, for Kanagawa and San Francisco, Messrs. F. E. Boyd and Alexander Heyman.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamer at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Emeu*, Augt. 3, Mrs. Findlay and two children, Lieut. & Mrs. Percival, Messrs. Malatz, R. Grieve, W. Inman, J. Whalley, and Lucas, Dr. E. Hogg, Major Brabazon, Ensigns Bateman, Tabb, and Walsh.

Departed.—Per *Madras*, July 28th, Commodore C. K. Stribbling, U.S.N., Captains Loos, and Radford, Assistant Surgeon Frazer, Messrs. B. S. Hobson, R. Stratten, J. Camino, A. Elsinger, C. Miza, F. Diers, W. G. Hale, H. Howard J. Bailey, H. Miles, T. Bisonquet, Mr. and Mrs. Emmenk; 2nd class. T. White, Phipps, T. Hearn, T. Wright, and T. Vine.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
July 4.
For Hongkong,—Mr. Ridsdale.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. J. Markham, and Ilgson.
July 27,
For Shanghai,—Mr. J. Gavin.
August 20.
For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods.
September 12.
For Shanghai,—Mrs. Parkes.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Per *Fiery Cross.*—*Actæon* and Gun-boats *Dove* and *Leven* arrived in Yokuhama. All quiet, but there was a report that the Legation was to be again attacked. *Fiery Cross* left on 29th, passed the Gun-boat *Algerine* off Cape Idsu. Admiral anxiously expected; saw nothing of him. *Henry Ellis* left for this Port on the 27th, and the *Kent* for England on the 28th.

Per *Fire Dart.*—Arrived at Hankow 2 days and 15 hours before *Surprise*. Left on 1st at 5 P.M., arrived at Shanghai on 4th at 7 P.M. Passed *Rajah* on shore; *Hellespont* at Kiukiang wanting coals; on 3rd *Chusan* at Chinkiang; at 4 P.M., *Fernandez* 1½ miles north of Starling Island; 4th 11 A.M. *Scotland* off Plover Point. *Willamette* off Bush Island.

The Naval party that went up the river in the *Starling* last week to deliver up the guns taken from the rebels returned on Sunday without having accomplished their object, the money not being forthcoming. The water has fallen so much that the *Starling* could not reach San-lichiaou and was aground when the party left her.

Per *Surprise.*—Aug. 3d, passed Str. *Hellespont* 50 miles from Hankow; 5th *Rajah*; on the same day the *Ta Yang* at anchor in Wild-boar reach, also a Dutch Barque about five miles below Wild-boar reach,; 40 miles above Wuhu passed the *May Queen* and two Ningpo boats; on 6th. 30 miles above Wuhu passed the *Chusan*, 15 miles above Wuhu the *Fernandez*, 22 miles above Nanking a fore-and-aft Schooner with American colors flying; 7th. 9 A.M. passed the *Scotland* lashed to the *Jeddo* 20 miles below Chinkiang, at 2 P.M. 10 miles below Kian-yin passed the *Willamette* towing the *Beaver*; 8th, 6 P.M. off Plover Point passed H. M. S. Gun-boat *Bouncer*.

H. M. Gun-boat *Bouncer* has been employed relaying Beacons, reports Beacons on Bush Island Shoal and Southeys Knoll gone, succeeded in placing Beacons on Actæon and Dove West Shoals, and painted the Beacon on Centaur Shoal White to distinguish it from that on Actæon Shoal.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *5th August.* 1861.

It having been reported to the Honorable Mr. Bruce that the British steamer *Manila* lately landed a passenger at Nganching on the Yangtsze-keang, and drew on herself in consequence the fire of the Imperialist blockading force stationed in that vicinity, H.M. Consul has received instructions to acquaint all British subjects that the Imperialists are at liberty to forbid communication with places which they are blockading, and that if any vessel chooses to stop and communicate with such places, she will expose herself to be dealt with as an enemy, and no claim for compensation will be entertained for any damage she may suffer in consequence of her illegal proceedings.

H.M. Consul has also been desired to impress on the minds of those engaged in trade up the Yangtsze, that the objects sought to be attained in opening Kiukiang and Hankow was to afford the means in the present disturbed state of China of landing British goods in the heart of the country, and of exporting the produce of those inland districts for the foreign market; and that it will be impossible to pursue any other trade without giving rise to the most serious complications, and without incurring the risk of urging the Chinese Government to put in force a general system of blockade.

The particular attention of H.M. subjects is requested to these important cautions.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *10th August*, 1861.

The Undersigned has been requested by the Honourable W. T. Mercer, Esquire, Chairman of the Hongkong Committee for the London National Exhibition of 1862, to notify to the Foreign Community, that, in the event of no Local Committee having been established for representing the Port of Shanghae at the Exhibition to be held in May next, the Hongkong Committee will be glad to render every assistance to intending Contributors, as the contributions from Hongkong will consist mainly of Chinese material.

As soon therefore as the Undersigned is in a position to signify the acceptance by the Community of the invitation now given, he will lose no time in communicating with the Chairman at Hongkong, who will be ready to furnish further particulars for the guidance of those who may wish to avail themselves of the services of the Central Committee.

No articles will be received in London after the 31st March next, or unless sent through the recognised Commission duly appointed in the Country from which they are forwarded.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

The London mail of 10th July will be due in Hongkong on the 22d and here on the 29th inst. Last year it was received per str. *Emeu* on the 25th.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 18th inst., at day-light.

The American barque *Fruiter* sails for Kanagawa *direct*, and not *viâ* Nagasaki, as stated in the "clearances" reported in the *Shipping List* this morning.

The document found on one of the band engaged in the attack on Her Majesty's Legation in Yedo on the 5th July, which we are enabled to publish, is one of great interest and significance. Although our own Minister, and indeed all the Foreign Representatives at Yedo, with one exception, have long been convinced of the reality of a great danger, and well assured that all the menaces of assassination and massacre so constantly renewed, were by no means the harmless gasconades it pleased some commentators to assume; yet even those chiefly menaced, the Ministers themselves, seem to have been half incredulous that any attempt deliberately to carry a Legation by assault, in the midst of a numerous Japanese guard, would ever be made. So foul a deed is hardly to be found on record in the annals of history, at least we must go to past times in our relations with native Princes in India for a parallel. If we may take this document as the genuine and spontaneous declaration of the sentiments and motives of the desperadoes engaged in the attack, the existence of a fanatic feeling of hatred to the foreigner, as an intruder and violator of the sacred soil of the Empire, cannot be doubted. How widely spread this may be is the question, and one now of intense interest. The perfectly indiscriminate way in which all races and kindreds alluded to would also show that there is no distinction made between nation and nation. All alike defile the territory by their presence; and it is worthy of the highest patriotism to slay and kill until they are driven out or utterly exterminated! If there be many of this way of thinking and equally reckless of their own lives, it behoves all foreigners now in the country to look to their safety, and their respective Governments promptly to make up their minds as to the course they intend to follow. The present posture of affairs cannot be tolerated. Any attempt to maintain either a diplomatic position or trading relations any longer than may be necessary to give the several Treaty Powers time to decide what they will do and to send out their instructions, would be mere madness. Two years of forbearance carried to its utmost limits and the exhaustion of all diplomatic means, bring us just to this point. We are at a stand-still nearly as regards all trade, and with such insecurity to life as makes it a serious consideration whether Political Agents or Merchants can longer remain in a country where national flags can afford no protection. Certainly it is very lamentable, that the same dire necessity should follow the trade of our commerce wherever in the East we seek to lay new foundations. In Japan as elsewhere—from Constantinople to Peking—no Eastern potentate or Government has ever willingly entered into relations with the West. When Treaties have been formed of 'amity and commerce," as the hackneyed phrase runs, these have to be extorted by force, or its equivalent, in a "moral pressure," which ill disguises the compulsion. But that which is gained by force must be maintained and defended by the same means. From this inexorable law there seems to be no escape. The history of the relations of the West with the East yields no other moral, unless it be this, which nations the most philanthropic and moral seem slow to accept—that the questionable justice and morality of forcing ourselves, our trade, and our religion upon nations who neither desire nor appreciate them should be well considered *before* treaties are entered into. Because these lead as a necessary sequence to the still more questionable and far more frequently denounced policy of entering into hostilities to defend the interests created alone by treaties; which are certain to be violated and under such conditions of outrage and violence as to leave no choice whatever, but that of withdrawing altogether, confessing our first error, or vigorously defending ourselves and our interests at the point of the bayonet. Commodore Perry in 1853 began this perilous and unsatisfactory process of "opening operations," with a new people under these conditions—a people whose Ruler abhorred the very idea. Two Tycoons, a Regent and an Imperial Prince have all come to tragic ends since then, as the direct consequence of the divisions which the Commodore's propositions under "moral pressure" created. The first Tycoon was slain in his palace soon after the American Commander's appearance. The second shared the same fate by poison a few days after Mr. Harris succeeded in obtaining his second Treaty, with a further application of this same *moral pressure* (made more cogent in this instance by the announced speedy arrival of the British and French victorious squadrons from the Peiho). There may well be patriotic Japanese who curse the day which first brought such friends to their coasts with words of amity. A tranquil sleep of three centuries has been rudely broken, and now foreign wars and internal divisions menace the stability of the Empire; and which may even be the lesser of the two great evils, they find it hard to decide—or whether by electing the one they may by any means escape the other?

Some curious revelations we understand have reached our Minister as to the real instigator of the attack on the Legation; and most curious of all, while it is traced to one of the great feudatory and semi-independent Princes, the provocation seems not to have come from us at all but from the Russians! A collision, of of which many of the details are in circulation among the people, appears to have taken place at the island of Tsassima, in the straits of Corea, early in June, during which it is said the Prince's palace was bombarded, one of his villages and forts taken, and many of his followers killed and wounded To avenge this outrage and defeat, hearing a great foreign chief was at Nagasaki on his way to Yeddo overland, he instantly despatched one of his emissaries to follow him; and if he could not be slain on the way, to find the fitting instruments among the *Lonins*—never far to seek in Yeddo—attack the Legation, and bring his head, after massacreing everybody in it. This is the popular version, and implicitly believed by many well-informed Japanese. That there was a collision at Tsassima with the Russians is certain. That the Prince was ill-disposed to foreigners before any such provocation, is also known. That he should take this indiscriminate and wholesale way of avenging himself is only too much in keeping with their usual habits of thought and action—too much so at all events to be discarded as improbable.

Admiral Hope long daily expected at Yeddo from Hongkong, had not arrived on the 26th. Our Minister was maintaining his ground in the Legation with the aid of a guard of 25 Blue-jackets from the little despatch boat, the *Ringdove*, the only British man-of-war on those waters for the protection of British interests. Whether any second and more desperate attack was pending, no one could say. It is to be hoped the Admiral's tardy arrival may yet be in time to prevent such a calamity, and extricate the British Representative from his perilous position. We hear M. de Bellecourt, the French Chargé d'Affaires, immediately on hearing of the attack, very generously put himself on board the *Ringdove* at Yokohama and took with him 15 of the crew of H. I. M.'s Ship *Dordogne*, with an officer, determined to share a common danger. M. de Bellecourt a few days later went to his own Legation, where he remained with his guard at the latest date. Mr. Harris is also in his Legation, and hitherto, at least, undisturbed. Whether he feels that "perfect security" inside his gates, which he announced to his colleagues last January, may be reasonably questioned, but at all events he remains there for the the present with his Japanese guard.

Translation of a Document found on the person of the Wounded Man seized during the Attack on the British Legation on the night of the 5th July, bearing Fourteen Signatures.

I, though I am a person of low degree, have not patience to stand by and see the Sacred Empire defiled by the Foreigner. This time I have determined in my heart to follow out my master's will. Though being altogether humble myself, I cannot make the might of the country to shine in foreign Nations—yet with a little faith and a bold warrior's power, I wish in my heart, though I am a person of low degree, to bestow upon my country one out of a great many benefits. If this thing from time to time may cause the foreigner to retire, and partly tranquilize both the minds (or the spirits) of the Mikado and the Taikoon I shall take to myself the highest praise. Regardless of my own life, I am determined to set out.

(Here follow the Signatures.)

We committed an error in last Saturday's issue in reporting the loss of the *Emma* near Newchwang. It was the British brig *Emma* and not the New Granadian brig of the same name that met with the misfortune.

In our last issue, we published *in extenso* the proceedings of the General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, held in consequence of the exactions resulting from the peremptory orders received from Peking by the Custom House Authorities here, on which grave accusation, subsequently brought home to them we felt ourselves bound to pronounce judgment. We hold the conspiracy against our commercial existence here of too vital importance to be lost sight of until even its smouldering embers shall have been extinguished.

This community has at length spoken out and we cannot for a moment doubt that its voice, thus temperately but firmly raised, will be heard through the length and breadth of our native land, thereby affording to the people of England a more accurate idea of the moral development of the Celestials than could be condensed in heavy quartos. "By their fruits shall ye know them," and thus will the Chinese be made familiar to our countrymen by their rapacity, their extortion, their bad faith, by their weak and vacillating, and essentially bad policy.

The exaction of an indemnity from a conquered people for expenses incurred by their folly or their wickedness, is by no means a singularity, and certainly not new in the world's history. We have minute and detailed accounts of similar occurrences in holy writ, where we are informed that the Jews themselves in the many attempts made upon their independence, some of them predatory and others of a more respectable character, had to submit to a like fate. We are told that just previous to their captivity, one of the kings of Egypt paid them a visit, we fear, savouring of the former complexion, and by way of "indemnity" saddled their exchequer with a pretty heavy burden. This tribute was levied by a viceroy who did just as his master bade him. "He exacted (in a most business-like way) the silver and the gold *of the people of the land*, of every one according to his taxation," to give it unto the king. Somewhat in like manner, it may be imagined we demanded eight millions of taels from the Chinese, and we set up a *Jehoiakim* in *Peking* to collect the "talents of silver." But here most abruptly all parallel or similitude between the two cases ends. The armies of our modern *Pharaoh Nechoh* no sooner take their departure, than John Chinaman persuades the viceroy that he can point out the easiest and surest way of "raising the wind." He represents his countrymen as thin-skinned and sensitive, with feelings easily lacerated; on the other hand, John Bull as just and generous, far too noble to oppress a fallen foe;—therefore say, 1 per cent. for transit dues, &c., in addition to the trifle already paid, the difficulty is met at once, and you liquidate the debt yourself! This way of putting the matter may appear frivolous or ill-timed, and expose us to censure from those ignorant of the tactics of the Chinese high officials, for dealing lightly with acts that tend to sap the very foundation of our relations with this Empire; but we have added nothing to "adorn the tale," though we hope, ere we quit the subject, to "point a moral."

But when did Great Britain ever act wisely or even sanely in the hour of victory? If she created a *Sierra Leone* and appropriated St. Lucia to abolish slavery, she reaped yellow fever as her reward. If, single handed at one time, she defied and baffled the armies of the first Napoleon, it was merely in the day of her victory, as that astute statesman often remarked, to abandon the prize; and we have been pained to observe that this misplaced generosity has recently led some of her sons in the councils of the state, to whine and lament over the destruction of the gingerbread but doomed palace of the *Yuen-ming-yuen*.

Whilst we write with difficulty with the thermometer at 95 degrees, we by no means ignore the existence of those trials which beset men high in office, and we desire not hastily to pass strictures upon them in their path of duty; but wiser heads than ours have pointed out the true policy of England in her dealings with the rest of the world. Though she stand isolated in her iron-bound coast, "she is herself alone," and can yet make her voice heard above the din of nations. This policy may very briefly be summed up. *Be a true and faithful ally, but let it be known that you are a "terrible" enemy.* We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that our policy has not been moulded in this likeness. Our vacillation in our dealings even at the present moment with an ignorant but crafty people has been attended with the very worst results. We find Lord John Russell upholding the Taeping Rebels, by insisting upon non-intervention principles in our intercourse with them, whilst our Rulers are bowing their heads to impotent and insincere Imperialists here, refusing, from feelings of delicacy, admittance to the capital, and perhaps sanctioning fiscal regulations, some of which though possibly theoretically unobjectionble, are as directly opposed to the spirit and intention of the late treaty, as they are at variance with good policy and the true interests of the Chinese Empire itself.

KING GAZETTES.—We have received some irregular numbers up to 20th July. Shing-pao reports a great victory having been obtained over the Ni-fei (rebels) in Shantung, and the utter expulsion, of them, after a severe conflict, from Chin-sien in the Shangtung province, where they had taken a stand. The memorialist announces the capture of 300 prisoners and some 700 munitions of war, and the number of slain on the side of the rebels he states to be difficult to estimate.

Hsi-ling-ah, another of the Shangtung heroes, and whose name we often hear, also narrates in a memorial the slaughter of a number of Ku-fei (rebels), and the attack and destruction of Tiên-chia-huang, a place to the south-west of the province of Tungchang, where the rebels had fortified themselves.

Hsüeh-huan, the Governor of Shanghai, has sent up several memorials lately, but all more or less uninteresting. In one he states that Tseng-ping-chung, Commander-in-chief of the Kiang-nan forces, succeeded in defeating some Chin-ning rebels who had issued out under two brave chiefs, with the intention of making an attempt upon Chang-lien-ting, and moreover that a place called Pai-hu-ton had been stormed and finally captured, with the loss to the rebels of 2000 killed and the destruction of all their defensive positions.

The affair, anent the robbery of a British vessel at Chang-lien-tang, has likewise been communicated to the Emperor by the Governor, and the result is that most of the officers in command of the militia stationed at that place, by whom the money was stolen, have been or rather are to be degraded, and the Commander-in-chief of the Kiang-nan troops, upon whom the responsibility rests, as he ought to have taken due measures for the restraint of his men, is to be delivered over to the Board of Punishments to take his trial.

Tsêng-kuo-fan has likewise succeeded in the recapture of another place in the An-hui province, called Chih-kang-ling. 300 of the rebels gave themselves up and 2,300 were captured, but the whole without distinction were decapitated.

The remainder of the news is much the same, nothing but reports of victories over the rebels and promotions to those who have shown any valour in defeating them.

We have no mention, however, of Sang-ko-lin-sin this time, which is rather a wonder.

THE arrival of news from Yedo is looked for with much anxiety. The *Fiery Cross* brings the latest, dated 29th ulto. H.M.S. *Actæon* and gunboats *Dove* and *Leren* had arrived from Nagasaki, but the Admiral was still absent and the *Fiery Cross* saw nothing of him on her passage.

At Yokuhama the residents appeared to be under no fear. At Yedo, the Japanese seemed to expect another attack as, besides the usual guard, they had the retainers of two Damios as an extra protection, and the precautions to meet it were daily increasing. The guards were going about in full armour day and night, lamps were stuck up at every 10 paces or so, and large fires kept up all night at a distance of from 40 to 50 paces, so that it was impossible any one could get into the grounds of the Legation unobserved. They are said to disapprove of the Marines being on guard, as, in case of an attack, they would be unable to distinguish between assailants and defenders, and would fire on both indiscriminately.

Mr. Oliphant's wounds were not dangerous, but it was desirable that he should have the first surgical assistance, and he will therefore return to England ere long.

The *Ringdove* would probably be despatched from Yedo soon after the Admiral arrived and may be expected daily.

YOKUHAMA, *July* 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—As you will have received by the *Surprise* all particulars of the attack on the British Legation on the night of the 5th inst., it is useless to tell you the history as I heard it, as all accounts agree so closely.

The most singular part of the whole transaction is that the Imperial Guard numbering, I believe, some hundreds of men and stationed outside the grounds, did not know anything of the affray until the attack had occurred. When they reached the scene of action it is said they fought valiantly, but by some means or other allowed most of the assassins to escape. Out of forty men only four were killed and one wounded man was taken prisoner.

It is difficult to give any reason for this cowardly attack. Many rumours are afloat; here it is generally believed that it was made by the followers of one of the Damios who felt insulted by some incidents that occurred on the road when Mr. Alcock and party were journeying overland from Nagasaki to Yokuhama. It is said that when passing through the territory of one of the Princes they deviated from the road to examine a coal mine at some distance from it, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Yaconins to prevent them, one of the officers laying his hand on his sword and pointing to a rope drawn across the road indicating that the barrier must not be passed—a symbol always respected by the Japanese. Another report is that on meeting the procession of one of the Damios, whose cortége took two days to pass them, Mr. Alcock insisted on occupying the centre of the road—the Japanese themselves on such occasions fall on their knees and remain in that position until the great men have passed—this, in a country where human life is valued so lightly and personal dignity so highly, would be taken as an insult only to be washed out in blood.

The questions now are: Is the affair over? and what can the Government do about it? The Tycoon to testify his sympathy has presented Mr. Alcock with ten ducks and a pot of sugar—undoubtedly very polite of the Tycoon. The night guard at Yokuhama has been doubled and the Matsuri or people's annual holiday which was to have come off on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and for which every preparation had been made at a great expense, indefinitely postponed.

The people as might have been supposed are much annoyed at having their pleasures stopped here on account of a disturbance at Yeddo, but the restriction will, it is hoped, have the effect of showing them that foreigners are not to be ill-treated with impunity.

S.

(From Chinese Correspondents.)

IN the issue of last week, it will be remembered was an extract from a proclamation promulgated by some few private individuals, who had formed themselves into a kind of society, and were collecting money for the presentation of an umbrella to the Shanghai Magistrate withal. In reply to their proclamation, the Shanghai Hsien circulates one prohibiting anything of the kind, and moreover threatening punishment to any discovered in the act of collecting money or of taking any part whatsoever therein.

He states that he requires no umbrella, and moreover that as there are too many rebels lurking about here, ready to make their *entrée* at any time into the city, it is to be too greatly feared that at the time of presenting the umbrella they would embrace the opportunity of the crowd, and the city would most probably be involved in difficulty consequent thereon.

Opium shops are again licensed to carry on their trade, on condition that they adhere to the rules laid down last year and close their doors before the second watch; should the shop-keepers be able to arrest any spies taking refuge under their roofs, a due reward will be given if sent into the Yamun.

Three men, all of a suspicious mien, were arrested at the South Gate yesterday, and some letters being found upon their persons they were at once sent into the Magistrate.

The Nan-chiang rebels were defeated by the Imperialists the other day, and have retired upon Chia-ting. The adjutant-General of the troops contemplates an attack upon Ching-poo and Chia-ting; but, fearing that the strength of his forces will not be adequate to carry it out successfully, he has come to Shanghai to consult with the Governor as to the best mode of procedure.

The rebels have been scheming for the recapture of Hang-chow, and as a preliminary measure have taken possession of Chang-an, which brings them within an easy distance of the place. But as they have suffered defeat so many times by the Governor's troops, and as vigorous measures have been taken for defence, very little fear is entertained of the place falling into their hands. Hoo-chow has been frequently stormed by the rebels, but invariably with ill success, as the Magistrate Liâo is a man of courage, is always on the alert, and manages to combine his forces so well when an attack is made that the victory always remains with him.

The Chia-ting rebels for several days have been constructing fortifications at Nan-chiang and Shao-ho-cha-shan, distant from this place about 12 miles, and have been in the habit of emerging from their lurking places in the middle of the night for the purpose of stealing water melons, in consequence of the heat being excessive and the refreshment imparted by these being great. A man of the name of Yang who had recently been released from prison placed himself at the head of 1,300 men, and took up a position a short distance off with the intention of surprising them. Having heard that the rebels had issued out upon a plundering expedition, he quickly proceeded in search of them, but by the time he had reached the place where they had gone for the melons he found that they had, much to his annoyance, and quite unexpectedly, already retired. The people of the village imagining that he was a rebel, as his hair was long (not being permitted to remove it till he had performed some deed worthy of notice) captured him, and before he could receive any aid stabbed him to death. His confederates speedily came to announce to the people who this Yang was, but as he had already received 100 stabs recovery was impossible.

The rebels we heard had already been turned out of their nests; but it appears not so, for several people arrived from Nan-chiang yesterday with a petition that troops might be sent to the above place, as the rebels had become very troublesome.

For three days last month a great part of Soochow was flooded, and the houses and most of the people living outside the Chi-men were swept away. The water is stated to have been 30 feet high.

This is the summary of the news.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

WE were all surprised on the morning of the 9th, by learning that the mail from London of 26th June had arrived at Woosung per *Emeu* during the night. Only a few letters brought up by passengers were received until near noon. The fact of a steamer anchoring at Woosung is so rare that ponies and runners are not now kept in readiness as formerly to hurry up post haste with the news, and few appear to have been awake. The time from London is 44 days by post, or 42 with telegraph to Malta. This would have been less by two days if the *Ly-ee-moon* as expected, or other fast private steamer had been ready to bring it from Hongkong immediately on its arrival, as usual. It arrived in Hongkong per *Emeu* on the 3rd and left for Shanghai on the 5th inst., the time to Hongkong being 38 days, the shortest on record we believe.

The Overland Summaries contain the following items:—France has recognized the kingdom of Italy. The Sultan of Turkey is dead and has been succeeded by his brother. A new Italian Ministry has been formed with Baron Ricasoli at its head, who has announced that he will carry on the policy of Cavour. The French troops have evacuated Syria. The American Confederate forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry and abandoned the line of the Potomac. The Federal troops have met with a repulse in the neighbourhood of Fort Monroe. Kentucky declares her independence. North Carolina has seceded. The first privateer captured by the Federal ships has been taken to New York. The feeling of hostility to England is increasing in the Northern States of America. The *Great Eastern* chartered by the Government was to leave Liverpool for Quebec with nearly 3,000 troops for Canada. A new Indian Order of Knighthood to be known as the "Star of India" has been instituted. Lord Canning is appointed the first Grand Master, and among the Knights are the Nizam, the Guicowar, Sindia, Holkar, Dhuleep Singh, Lord Gough, Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir George Clerk and other distinguished persons. Lord Campbell died suddenly on the 23d June. Sir R. Bethell succeeds as Lord Chancellor. A memorial in favor of the continuation of the Bi-monthly mail signed by all the leading houses in the India and China trade was to be presented on the 29th June to the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Messages can now be sent through Russia from London to Peking, the route being to Kasan, thence *vià* Kiachta, to Peking either by post or by Estafette from Kasan to Kiachta, and thence to Peking. The charges are as follows:—A message of twenty words to Kasan, £1 2s.; Kasan to Kiachta, twenty-three days' post, and to Pekin, fourteen days, 8s. If sent by Estafette the time saved will be eight days, but the expense increased by £26. Normanby won the Ascot cup. A large fire on the banks of the Thames at Southwark has destroyed property to the extent of £2,500,000 value. Mr. Braidwood, the director of the fire brigade, was killed by the falling of a wall.

The MONEY MARKET had recovered a little from the tightness that existed in the previous week. It was not expected to become easy until the quarter was turned.

BULLION.—Per *Pera* from Southampton, on 20th June, 1861,—

For Hongkong, £10,325.

For Shanghai, £32.013.

Consols, 80¼ *a* 80⅜ for money; and 80½ for account (July 10th.)

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 6 per cent.

Bar Silver, 60⅜*d.* per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars, 58⅜*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £12,305,703.

TEA.—Common Congou, 11*d.* *a* 11½*d.* Blackish leaf from 1*s.* 6*d.* upwards, much enquired for. Of Green, nothing under 2*s.* to be met with.

SILK.—Tsatlees, No. 1 to 3, 20*s.* 6*d.* *a* 24*s.*; Taysaam, 12*s.* *a* 18*s.*; Thrown, 15*s.* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*; Japan, 8*s.* 6*d.* *a* 25*s.* 6*d.*

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, June 10, *Cæsarewitch*, off the Start.

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai, from London, June 10th, *Merse*, *Moneka*. 19 h, *Henry Miller*. From Cardiff, June 15th, *Wakefield*, 17th, *Volunteer*. From Liverpool, June 19th, *Celestial*.

LOADING.—For Shanghai at London, *Harkaway*, *Cambalu*, *Tung-yu*, and *Juanpore*. At Liverpool, *Aerolite*, *Sumatra*, and *Spray of the Ocean*.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.—From London, July 12, *Wagoola*, for Shanghai.

THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I am interested in the reports published monthly in the *Herald* on the weather, as also by the daily readings of the thermometer given in the *Shipping List*. Having been resident many years in Shanghai, I have during that time been a close observer of the range of temperature prevailing.

The discrepancies between the heat as shown by thermometers in my possession (the best that can be obtained in England), what I am told by my neighbours, and what you publish, are so great that the question naturally arises, in what position and under what circumstances is it proper to place a thermometer to take the temperature.

The power of the sun here is so great and the radiation and reflection of heat so intense in the summer time that a wide difference will be noticed in the readings of the same thermometer in different *shaded situations*. Thus, at a guess I have no doubt it would on an average be found to be at least 10 degrees higher at present under the awning of one of H. M. gun-boats at anchor in the harbour than in the room of a well-built house, through which a free current from the outside air is passing. I have always considered the latter position as the proper one, and my thermometers are placed near an open window, but thoroughly protected from the sun's rays or the radiation arising from substances heated by the sun; but if I am wrong I should be glad to be corrected by any of your scientific readers.

The present summer is undoubtedly one of the hottest experienced in Shanghai during the past seven years; yet the highest I have registered after most careful observation is 90¼ on July 15 and 91 on July 24. This is so far satisfactory that I coincide with you in making these two days the hottest of the season, you giving max. 95¾ and 95½ respectively; but the difference is still considerable, and I would with all deference submit to yourself and others who observe the temperature here that to give correct data it is equally necessary to protect a thermometer thoroughly against the radiation from the rays of the sun and from anything that has become heated by the sun shining upon it, as it is from the direct rays. Were this attended to we should be able to give more uniform and correct data for the use of scientific persons in other parts of the world.

To those wishing to astonish their friends at home by accounts of the heat I would say place your thermometer in the direct rays of the sun, and then if the tube does not burst a rate high enough to satisfy a salamander will be obtained.

Yours truly,

H. S. T.

[We have six thermometers, four of them self-registering, all made by Negretti and Zambra and all agree with each other. Those from which we record the temperature daily are placed in an open verandah on the first floor facing the East, they are hung an inch or two from the wall, which is 2ft. thick; no reflected heat from anything opposite or near can reach them after 10 o'clock in the morning, when the sun's rays do not come into that verandah, and the quicksilver cannot be affected by any extraneous influence. We find a darkened room through which a free current of air passes, is generally about one degree cooler than our register indicates. Our correspondent's room must be a cool one or his thermometers may be graduated lower than ours, which we shall be ready to test when convenient; but we must maintain our position, or our comparisons would be valueless.—ED.]

THE SANITORY CONDITION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

WE urgently recommend the attention of the Municipal Council to the following too well founded complaint:—

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, *August* 9th, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—To grumble against grievances is an Englishman's privilege, the process gives satisfaction and to some extent relief, though the prospect of redress may be a very distant one. May I beg the favour of a small space in your columns to enable me to give vent to my highly wrought feelings by means of the above named safety-valve. I have just returned from a tour of inspection amongst the streets, lanes, and alleys which have recently sprung up between the Mission Road on the south and the Ma-loo on the north, and which surround the premises occupied by the Church Missionary Society. Let any gentleman who has an interest in the welfare of the Shanghai community in general and in his own welfare in particular explore that region, and I am sure he will return from the excursion sickened and disgusted as I have this morning.

In parts of each street masses of vegetable matter are to be seen in various stages of decay, emitting the most noxious exhalations. The inhabitants of each Chinese house throw down the offal and garbage at their own door. They seem utterly careless of the consequences of such filthy habits, and indeed, as far as they themselves are concerned, the evil effects would appear to be small; but I am sure this foreign community cannot retain this plague spot without lamentable results. Let this Augean stable be left uncleansed and the inevitable consequence will be that typhus fever or cholera will break forth in our midst, and Christian men, women, and children will be sacrificed to the vile habits of these morally and physically polluted heathens. These people have been suffered to shelter themselves under our protection, and they continue without restraint all those habits which have been acquired in those dens of vice—Chinese cities.

The streets frequented by foreigners are comparatively clean; but those to which I have alluded are unvisited by Christians unless one should make a visit of inspection as I have done. I am sure such an one would not be found in that region again unless duty obliged him to be there. The atmosphere of the whole neighbourhood is tainted. I have heard that the inhabitants of the Church Mission School-house are obliged to close their windows at night in spite of the heat. A gentleman of high position in the Settlement suffered from a sharp attack of colic in consequence of the vile exhalations from the corrupting masses which lay in a street to the north of the school-house, though he was merely passing along the street. Hearing of this last occurrence I was induced to make the exploration which has called forth these lugubrations. Is there no remedy for such a glaring evil?

Humbly hoping that "the powers that be" will take this question into serious consideration,

I remain, yours, &c.,

ONE WHO VALUES HEALTH.

IT will no doubt be of interest to the Brethren of the "Mystic Tie," particularly to those who were acquainted with R.W. Brother H. D. Cartwright during his residence in China, to learn that on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Provincial Grand Master of Western India (which he has held at Bombay for nearly 10 years) a presentation of a handsome memorial was made by the United Brethren of the province over which he had so long ably and zealously presided. The details of the ceremony occupy several columns of the *Overland Bombay Telegraph and Courier* and are therefore far too lengthy for our limited space; but it is most pleasing to us to see the warm eulogium passed on a Brother who we understand first "saw the light" in a China Lodge and whose name stands on the original warrant of the "Northern Lodge of China," of which he was always a warm and zealous supporter. We note that in returning thanks for the honor paid him, he alludes to his connection with the craft in China, and regret that our space will not allow us to give at length the speeches delivered on the occasion, which strike us as more than usually good and appropriate. The testimonial is described as very handsome. It bears the crest of the Past Provincial Grand Master, and the following suitable inscription—

PRESENTED
TO
R. WOR. BRO.
HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT,
Past Provincial Grand Master of Western India:

By the Brethren of Lodges "Perseverance" No. 351 Bombay, "Rising Star" No. 352 Bombay, "St. Andrew's in the East" No. 343 Poona, "Felix" No. 353 Aden, and "Victoria" No. 363 Belgaum, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; of which Lodges he is also an honorary member: as a token of their esteem and regard for his valuable services in the cause of Masonry in Western India, during a long period of office, and for the benevolent feelings he always evinced towards the poor and distressed of the Craft.

Bombay, 1861.

REPORT ON A HOSPITAL AT TIENTSIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF SICK CHINESE: ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION, *Jany*. 11, 1861. Shanghai: *North-China Herald* Office *July*, 1861.

WE have read this work with very great interest, indeed we may say with delight. The disinterested zeal of the Medical Officers and the liberality of the supporters of this most useful and philanthropic Institution are beyond all praise. From experience of those who have been engaged in the humane work of healing the sick among the Chinese, we hear it confidently said that there is nothing which the Chinese, as a people, appreciate so much as the healing of the body; and to show that that opinion is not confined to the medical profession, we quote from a speech delivered in London at the close of the first Chinese War in 1842, by the eloquent Ambassador from the United States, the Honourable Edward Everett. It seems well adapted for this time. He says—"What was that which constituted the chief pride and glory of the British nation? They had heard of the intercepted letter from one Chinese chieftain to another; and what was the characteristic which had excited the admiration of the Mandarin of a great and important empire, reeling at the time under the blows of the British Government? Was it the military prowess of their countrymen? Was it the steam-vessels of war reaching coasts in defiance of the desolating simoom? Was it their arms, their artillery, their skill of engineering, which civilized nations now brought to the strategy of war? Was it this or any of these which had struck with wonder and awe and admiration the barbarians of China? No! it was the humanity of British physicians and surgeons, their management of hospitals, and the generous kindness which was extended to the sick and wounded of a hostile nation—which moved them with astonishment and excited their sympathy and regard. These were some of the arts of peace which extorted the admiration of an enemy, and which other states would do well to imitate." One cannot read the Report of that Hospital without being proud of his countrymen, who, amid a pressure of official duties, can generously devote both time and means in order to benefit the poor, the afflicted, and down-trodden thousands who are sick and destitute, and need, perhaps, more than any other nation the first-rate medical assistance which these noble men are so ready and willing to give.

The great fear is that this good work so well begun, should now be allowed to fall off. Let us hope however that advantage will be taken of so good an opening for a Medical Missionary Hospital, especially as Dr. Gordon expresses his willingness to hand it over for this purpose; and we feel sure, that none will rejoice more in its future prosperity than those generous officers who have devoted their time and energies in bringing it to its present efficient and well-working condition.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

July ARRIVED.
21—Edward Marquad, (Br. bq), ——, Amoy.
21—Georges, (Fr. bq.), Pioche, Amoy.
21—Maria Phillipine, (Ham. sch.), Frey, H.kong
24—Perseverant, (Fr. brg.), ——, Shanghai.
24—Fei-loong, (Fr. str.), Baker, from a cruize.
26—Vindex, (Br. sch.), Roper, Takow.
28—Falk, (Da. sch.); Christenson, Chefoo.
30—Roseneath, (Br. brg.), Tribbey, Nagasaki.
July DEPARTED.
29—Flamer, (H.M. Gun-bt.), Bingham, S.hai.
29—Main, (Ham. bq.), Friedrichsen, Foochow.
29—Eagle. (Br. sch.), McPhee, Shanghai.
29—Fei-loong, (Fr. str.), Baker, on a cruize.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
" *J. A POTTER* 30 "

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.

17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat.............	at 8	Tls. cts.	℔ ℔.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	,, 9	,,	,,
Mutton Chop and Leg	,, 13	,,	,,
Do. Fore part	,, 11	,,	,,
Sheep's Head	,, 15	,,	each
Do. Liver	,, 15	,,	,,
Ox Tail	,, 10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue	,, 30	,,	,,
Corned Tongue	,, 50	,,	,,

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at 8	Tls. cts.	℔ ℔.
Mutton...............	,, 11	,,	,,
Vegetables	,, 3	,,	,,
Fowls and Ducks	,, 4	Tls. ℔ doz.	
Eggs	,, 10	Tls. cts.	,,
Milk	,, 19	,,	℔ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
" PAUL.
" CHIN-AIK.
" WA-HEE.
" JIM-ACHAY.
" CHUAN-SING.
" GEE-LOONG.
" GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion-Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauze; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 2	Lucy E. Ashbey	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Hongkong	July 25	General	Wetmore, Cryder & Co
.. 2	Tsar	A. ship	470	Townsend	do	.. 25	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 2	Helene	Da. sch	120	Boysan	Fuchau	.. 10	Wood	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Mona	B. bark	314	Tucker	Ningpo	.. 31	Tea	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 2	Madras	Bre. bk	300	Samman	Vengko	.. 27	B. Cake	George, Thorburn and Co
.. 2	Attalante [H M	str.		Smith	Peiho	.. 28		
.. 3	Chene	Fr. bk	355	Blouchard	Toulon	Feb. 27	General	H. I. M. Government
.. 3	Yang-tsze	B. str	700	Dearborn	Hankow	July 29	do	Dent and Co
.. 3	Governor General	B. str	502	Barcham	do	.. 29	do	Dent and Co
.. 4	Rose	A. str	125	Sanford	H'kong, &c.,	.. 21	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Fiery Cross	B. str	443	Crockett	Kanagawa	.. 29	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 4	Emperor	B. bark	337	Hodson	Amoy	.. 27	Timber	Jas. T. Kew
.. 4	Fire Dart	A. str	678	Johnson	Hankow		General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Grenada	A. schr	331	Slocombe	Fuchau	.. 24	Timber	Order
.. 6	Rover	A. bark	358	Welsh	Hongkong	.. 20	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Corduan	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Tientsin	.. 23	Ice & Sun.	Russell and Co
.. 6	Sea Belle	B. bark	307	Dickson	Hongkong	.. 27	General	Hogg Brothers
.. 7	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hkong & Ports	.. 27	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 7	Bouncer (95), [H M	g.-boat		Creasy				
.. 8	Surprise	A. str.	456	Pendleton	Hankow	Aug. 5	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 2	Wandering Wave	A. schr	154	Craven	Tientsin	Op., &c.	Edward Byrne
.. 2	Lady Amherst	B. bark	421	Harrison	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 2	Magnolia	A. ship	618	Hunt	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 2	Jubilee	B. ship	764	Jones	London	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 3	Maryland	A. bark	200	Friend	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	Hankow	do	Russell and Co
.. 3	Jeddo	B. str.	449	Boutillier	Hankow	do	Chapman, King and Co
.. 4	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co
.. 5	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	Hankow	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 4	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	do	Stores, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 4	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Newchwang	Re-expts.	Lindsay and Co
.. 4	Amalia	Bre. bg	198	Oldjahns	Chefoo & T'tsin	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Creasy			
.. 4	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Wright	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Master
.. 4	Flamer [H M	g.-boat					
.. 4	Simoom [H M	str.		Bingham	C'foo & T'tsin		
.. 7	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPee	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Hogg Brothers
.. 7	C. L. Bevan	A. bark	330	Pearson	Hongkong		Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 8	Yang-tsze	B. str	700	Dearborn	Hankow	Stores	Dent and Co
.. 8	Egean	B. bark	307	Newton	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 8	Flora	B. bark	304	Williamson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 8	Firefly	A. bark	401	Martin	Nagasaki	Stores, &c	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 8	James Shepherd	B. bark	272	Purdy	do	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 8	P. C. Kinch	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 8	Niemen	B. str.	388	Hutchison	Hankow	Op. &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 8	Orion	Da. bk	210	Rickelsen	Fuchau	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co

* With Mails.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,438
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,162
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,959	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874
1860-61	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.					TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,339	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	296
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
1860-61	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	84,336	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1860, *to 30th June*, 1861.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	75,498
UNITED STATES,	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	....	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	....	....	....	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	....	335,108	335,108	7,963
COASTWISE,	410,527	67,203	477,730	....
INDIA,	....	....	....	875
MANILA,	....	....	....	24
Total	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,*—from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw *China*	Raw *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101	......	......	101	......	......	......
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201	......	......	......
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do	......	......	12	12	......	......	......
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11	......	......	11	......	......	......
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13	......	......
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113	......	451	......	......	84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335	......	......	......
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	......	......	......	2,308	......	......	......
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.
From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended Despatch
Adriatic	July 14	B. bark	302	Barron	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Alma	Aug 1	Da. bg	177	Bang	Dent and Co		
Andes	June28	Am. sh	400	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 9 inst
Antelope	July 10	Sia. bk		Helmsoht	A. R. Tilby		
Assyrian	July 19	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Argus	July 31	Ha. bg	168	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Avonvale	Aug 1	B. bark	307	McLaren	Ullett & Co		
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co		
Britannia	July 9	B. bark	582	Peart	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
C. E. Tilton	July 27	A. bark	448	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Carthage	Aug. 7	B. str.	500	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow	cld 9 inst
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Early
Chene	Aug. 3	Fr. bk	355	Blouchard	H. I. M. Government		
Chin-chin	June23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Cometa	July 28	Spa. bg	140	De Olla	A. R. Tilby		
Corduan	Aug. 6	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Russell and Co		
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	A. R. Tilby		
Cosmopolite	July 28	B. str	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 9 inst
Cricket	July 15	B. str.		Weed	Dent and Co.		
Delhi	July 20	B. bark	380	Thwaites	Turner and Co.	Nagasaki	15th inst
Don Pedro II	July 25	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eliza Mary	Aug 1	B. schr	126	Fine	Edward Byrne		
Elizabeth	June 18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo&S'tow	Early
Elizabeth F. Willetts	July 21	A. ship	825	Williams	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Emma	July 21	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 27 ult
Emperor	Aug. 4	B. bark	337	Hodson	Jas. T. Kew		
Europe	July 11	Fr. bg	268	Simon	T. Kroes and Co	Yokuhama	cld 10 inst
Farvel	July 26	Da. bk	213	Fischer	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	13th inst
Fawn	July 7	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Newchwang	Early
Fire Dart	Aug. 4	A. str	678	Johnson	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow, &c.	10th inst
Fiery Cross	Aug. 4	B. str	442	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Hkong & Amoy	cld 9 inst
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	451	Janssen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Fruiter	July 25	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co	N'saki&K'gawa	cld 9 inst
Gauntlet	June18	B. ship	693	Welsh	Dent and Co	Fuchau	15th inst
Geelong	June30	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Early
Georgiana	July 22	B. ship	415	Jones	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Governor General	Aug. 3	B. str	502	Barcham	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 9 inst
Grenada	Aug. 5	A. schr	331	Slocombe	Order		
Hanover	July 27	B. bark	1045	Rich	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Harriet Armitage	July 31	B. bark	199	Smith	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Taku	Early
Helene	Aug 2	Da. sch	120	Boysan	Siemssen and Co.	Tientsin	Imdt.
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby		
Imperial	July 13	B. ship	1386	Wescott	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47		Dent and Co		
Iskanderia	June28	A. brig	199	Luders	A. R. Tilby	Taku & Chefoo	10th inst
Lucky Star	July 3	Sia. bk	350	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lebanon	June15	B. ship	696	Hamilton	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Leichardt	June25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	10th inst
Leonidas	July 25	B. ship	697	Andrew	Lindsay and Co		
Levanter	July 25	A. ship			Russell and Co		
Lucy E. Ashbey	Aug 2	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Madras	Aug 2	Bre. bk	300	Gode	George, Thorburn and Co	Ningpo	Early
Madras	Dec 21		1237		Order		
Magna Bona	July 31	B. ship	600	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Malacca	July 9	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Early
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Mandarin	June20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine Heard and Co		
Marmora	July 3	B. bark	303	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Maria Theresa	July 24	Du. bk	242	Visser	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	15th inst
Maria	July 25	Da. bk	304	Imerman	Bourjau Hubener and Co		
Margaret Dundas	July 25	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co		
Margaret Eliza	June30	B. ship	505	Tellerson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Mermaid	July 14	A. ship	513	Scudder	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hongkong	cld 7 inst
Mona	Aug 2	B. bark	314	Tucker	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Neva	Apr 7	A. schr	133	Allen	Frazar and Co.	SanF.o,K'gawa	cld 9 inst
Nimrod	July 22	B. bark	235	Smith	Hooper and Co.		
Ocean Queen	July 27	Sia. sh	600	Janson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Ocean Mail	July 19	B. ship	630	Thomson	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pegasus	July 15	B. ship	525	Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	Early
Peterborough	July 22	B. bark	560	Orchard	Fletcher and Co		
Philippe de la Noye	July 25	A. bark	353	Terry	Russell and Co		
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	387	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Queen of the Ocean	July 26	B. ship	670	Ellisson	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Rajah of Sarawak	July 2	B. ship	484	Taylor	Oppert and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Raleigh	July 27	B. ship	567	Sadler	Hogg Brothers		
Raven	July 6	A. ship	711	Nye	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Resolute	July 6	A. ship	786	McGilvery	Gilman and Co.		
Romeo	July 3	B. bark	402	Fairbairn	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Aug. 4	A. str	125	Sanford	Augustine Heard and Co	Ningpo	10th inst
Rover	Aug. 6	A. bark	358	Welsh	Olyphant and Co.		
Sea Belle	Aug. 6	B. bark	307	Dickson	Hogg Brothers		
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	250	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Shandon	July 23	B. str.	114	Wighton	Turner and Co		
Soloman Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby		
Spray	July 25	B. schr	233	French	Wm. Pustau and Co		
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June15	B. ship	558	Lilley	Hooper and Co		
St. Helena	July 25	Du. bg	189	Sterlunburg	T. Kroes and Co	Desima	12th inst
Surprise	Aug. 8	A. str.	456	Pendleton	Russell and Co	Hankow	11th inst
Templeman	July 31	A. bark	344	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	10th inst
Theodore & Julie	Aug 1	Da bg	200	Lorenzen	Siemssen and Co.		
Traveller	June26	B. bark	466	Ellis	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Tsar	Aug 2	A. ship	470	Townsend	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 3 inst
Vallée de Luz	July 19	Fr. bk	300	Laffite	T. Kroes and Co	Desima	12th inst
Wanderer	July 26	A. schr	175	West	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	cld 9 inst
W. H. Chandler	June25	B. bark	292	Bremner	Turner and Co.	Newchwang	Early
Wodan	July 27	Pru. bk	235	Ohlsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Wynaud	July 20	B. ship	521	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.

[106 *Merchants Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Swain	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..	Symons	..
Encounter	H M sc.-st.-sl.	14	..	..	R. Dew	360
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	....	..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Wellington, 12th Feb.; Earl of Windsor, 27th March; Wagoola, 2d April; Solent, 22d do.; Julia, 25th do.; Collingsburg, 26th do.; Capriolani, 7th May; and Anglo Saxon, 20th do.
Liverpool—America, 3d July; Little Edith, 30th March; Spirit of the Deep, 26th April; Kate Carnie, 6th May; Mirage, 22d do.; and Mansfield, 25th do.
Cardiff—Clemens, 15th March; and Mary Lee, 22d April.
Deal—Carausius, 12th March; Tartar, 16th May; and Minerva, 3d June.
Sunderland—Veritas, 16th March. *Scilly*—Wellington, 27th March.
Shields—Drusus, 17th March. *Bristol*—Joseph Peabody, 6th April
Dover—Kremlin, 13th April.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,135	......	......	......	......	564,135	8,193	373	......	552	325	3,016	......	12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,	326,365	......	......	......	49,067	375,432	43,659	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099	......	79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,044	......	......	17,656	36,667	535,367	54,011	26,729	......	6,343	8,429	27,769	......	124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
... 8	*Egean*,	307	London,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,*—from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months or longer. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]